

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2644**  
ANSWERED ON: 19.12.2023

**STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM**

2644: MS CHANDRANI MURMU:

Will the Minister of Panchayati Raj be pleased to state;

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in the tribal areas of Odisha;
- (b) whether the Government is working on any new scheme related to rural development through Panchayati Raj in the State and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of schemes being implemented under the Panchayati Raj System in the tribal areas so that the tribal dominated areas can become self reliant?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PANCHAYATI RAJ**

**(SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL)**

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing the (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the primary objective of strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by way of capacity building and training of the elected representatives and the functionaries of the PRIs and providing infrastructural support like Gram Panchayat Bhawan and Computerisation, (ii) Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP) – a component of RGSA scheme to encourage competitive spirit among Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) under which, Awards including financial incentives are given to best performing Panchayats in recognition of their good work for improving delivery of services and public good, and (iii) Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats - a Central component of RGSA scheme under which various e-governance projects are funded towards digitalisation of Panchayats to bring in efficiency, accountability and transparency in the functioning of the PRIs and for their overall transformation (no funds are released to States under the scheme). These schemes are implemented in all the States/UTs including in the State of Odisha and its tribal areas.

(b) & (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development is implementing a number of welfare schemes for rural areas of the country viz., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for rural development.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is implementing various schemes for the development of tribal dominated areas of the country. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a dedicated source of fund for tribal development in the country including in the State of Odisha. It is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. Besides MoTA, 42 Ministries / Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) for various tribal development projects. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps.

MoTA is implementing a scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna' (PMAAGY), which aims at integrated development of 36,428 villages having at least 50% tribal population and 500 STs through States / UTs with notified STs. The scheme envisions to mitigate gaps prominently in 8 sectors of development viz. Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity, School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub-Centre, Drinking water facility, Drainage and solid waste management.

MoTA is also administering the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, wherein Gram Sabha has been entrusted with the responsibility to initiate the process of recognition of rights envisaged to be given to bonafide Forest Dweller Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs), including rights to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.

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